FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
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WORLD AFFAIRS

NORTH AFRICA

French Quit UN Assembly

French Premier Edgar Faure recalled the French delegation to the UN Gen. Assembly Oct. 1 to protest Assembly action Sept. 30 in placing the Algerian situation on its agenda. The Assembly voted, 28-27, with 5 abstentions, in favor of an Asian-African resolution on Algeria which had been rejected by its Gen. (Steering) Com. [See p. 323B1]

This was the Assembly vote on the Steering Com.'s motion to omit Algeria from the agenda:

No (28)—Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukraine, USSR, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia. **Yes** (27)—Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, U.S., Venezuela. **Abstained** (5)—China, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iceland, Paraguay.

This was the first time the Assembly had overruled the Steering Com. on a major item. The Algerian question then was assigned to the Political & Security Com.

Cabinet Approves Walk-Out

Faure's Cabinet approved his action Oct. 2 after hearing a report from Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay, who had led the French delegation out of the Assembly hall Sept. 30. The Cabinet called the Assembly action a "flagrant violation" of the UN Charter. A communiqué said the Cabinet "means to reserve the rights of France & preserve the future" of the UN.

(To protest the Soviet vote in favor of the Asian-African resolution, the French Cabinet indefinitely postponed Faure's & Pinay's visit to Moscow, which had been scheduled for Oct. 14.) [See p. 261E3]

The entire French delegation to the Assembly, as distinguished from the permanent representatives at UN Hq., was recalled to Paris, but a French spokesman at UN Hq. said Oct. 3 that the permanent representatives would have no contact with UN affairs. Accompanying Pinay to Paris Oct. 1 was the chief permanent delegate, Hervé Alphand, who was scheduled to preside over the Security Council during October under the Council's rotation system.

Pinay Explains View on Algeria

France objected to UN debate on Algeria because it considered recent troubles there an internal problem.

Immediately after the Gen. Assembly vote Sept. 30, Pinay returned to the rostrum and declared: "Twice I have warned the Assembly of the consequences of a violation of the Charter. An assault of passion & demagogy has led the Assembly to disregard the recommendations of its Gen. Committee. I must declare that, in any question which falls exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of my Govt., my Govt. refuses to accept any intervention of the UN which would disregard the provisions of the Charter. My Govt. will consider as null & void any recommendations which the Assembly might make in this connection." Pinay did not refer to Algeria by name in his speech Sept. 29 during the Assembly's general debate [see p. 326E2]. But he said agitation among non-self-governing peoples had been "an essential weapon in the struggle of communism against the free world."

The 14 Asian-Arab nations that sponsored the Algerian resolution argued that France maintained its position in Algeria only by force [see p. 140A3]. Indian delegate V. K. Krishna Menon told the Assembly Sept. 30 that Assembly debate did not mean intervention in French affairs. "No resolutions are before us, no suggestion of censure or reproach is made. Yet nobody can deny that a situation does exist in Algeria. We are condemning no one. . . ."

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. said Sept. 30th that an Algerian debate would involve "fundamental changes" in the French Constitution. In such a course lay "grave danger to the future of the UN."

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Facts on Algeria

Algeria was ruled by Turks for 312 years until conquered by the French in 1830. It was declared French territory in the French Constitution of 1848. In 1947 the departments of Algiers, Constantine & Oran were made an integral part of Metropolitan France, with representation (15 deputies) in the French Natl. Assembly & French citizenship for the residents. (Tunisia & Morocco remained French protectorates.) In 1949 a French statute established an Algerian Assembly of 60 Moslem & 60 non-Moslem (European) representatives [see p. 323A1]. 8 million native Moslems & 1,000,000 Europeans lived in Algeria, which covered 851,078 sq. mi. compared with 212,741 for France proper.

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Khrushchev Denies Interference

Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev explained the Soviet stand on Algeria in a special interview in *Pravda* Oct. 3. It was interpreted as an attempt to soothe French feelings.

Khrushchev said: The USSR "never interferes with the internal affairs of other states"; solution of the North African question "must certainly take into consideration the legitimate intests of the people of the French Union"; "but the fact that the Soviet people give moral support & sympathy to all peoples striving for national liberation is well known and . . . requires no further comment." [See p. 310C1]

French Remain in Arms Talk

The only French delegate still at a UN meeting was Paul Moch, who attended the 5-nation disarmament talks Oct. 3. Although the group was technically a UN Disarmament Comm. subcommittee, Moch pointed out Oct. 3 that the current talks were convened by the Big 4 at Geneva and the group's work "will be an essential part" of the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers meeting Oct. 27.

In a press statement, Moch said: the Algerian motion "was either originated or supported by states, many of which have no elementary notion of what is usually meant by democracy or respect for human rights"; among them were countries that practiced slavery, oppressed minorities and had "racial massacres . . . in the very recent past."

Week in Headlines

International

French quit UN Assembly session over its decision to discuss Algerian situation.

France promised Morocco eventual freedom as democracy; Sultan delegated powers to cousin but refused to renounce Moroccan throne.

Peron exiled to Paraguay.

Hurricane-flood disaster struck Mexico's Gulf Coast.

United States

President continued recovery from heart attack; aides rejected proposals to delegate his powers.

Defense Secy. Wilson said current U.S. budget actually increased spending for defense.

Landy given USNR commission.

Brooklyn won World Series.

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Previous UN Boycotts

The first UN walkout was by Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko, who quit the Security Council during the Iranian debate in 1946 [see Vol. VI, p. 97G]. The USSR also boycotted UN groups in 1950 after successive failures to seat Communist China. [See Vol. X, p. 235L]

6 Arab delegations walked out of the final session of the Assembly in 1947 to protest partition of Palestine, but they appeared at the next meeting. [See Vol. VII, p. 373A]

France had boycotted UN Gen. Assembly debates on Tunisia & Morocco in previous years but did not object to including Morocco on the agenda this year [see Vol. XIV, p. 422D3]. Recall of the French delegation made France the first nation formally to withdraw UN representatives.

Moroccan Sultan Quits Throne

Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa, Sultan of Morocco, vacated the throne without renouncing it Oct. 1 and flew from Rabat to Tangier in the Intl. Zone of Morocco. He delegated his powers to his cousin, Moulay Abdallah ben Moulay Abdel Hafid.

This arrangement apparently had been approved by the French Resident-Gen., Lt. Gen. Pierre Georges Boyer de Latour du Moulin, who had been instructed by French Premier Faure to end the Moroccan stalemate. [See p. 322E3]

Pierre July, French Min. for Moroccan & Tunisian Affairs, told newsmen in Paris Oct. 1 that the delegation of the Sultan's powers was an "intermediate step" which did not affect an over-all French plan for a 3-man regency council which would set up a representative Moroccan Govt. Moroccan nationalists called the Sultan's change-over "illegal" and called for immediate implementation of the original French plan. [See p. 303E2]

French State Morocco Policy

Soon after the Sultan left Rabat, the French Govt. Oct. 1 issued a delayed statement on Morocco's future. It said France "intends to lead Morocco to the status of a sovereign & democratic state and to maintain with it the permanent links of freely agreed interdependence."

According to the statement: French policy was based on "the permanence of the presence of France in Morocco in the common interests of both countries and those of the free world." The French, "anxious to safeguard the permanence & historic mission of the Sherifian throne," would seek a solution "from which all spirit of revenge should be absent" and which would "permit the monarchy to continue to be for all Moroccans the symbol of their union . . ." (French & Spanish Morocco & the Intl. Zone were nominally under the Sherifian Sultan's rule.) France would maintain responsibility for the defense & foreign relations of French Morocco "in the common interest of the 2 countries" while "building a modern edifice, freely discussed, defined & accepted." There would be "a council composed of delegations from each of the 2 Govts. and dealing with matters of common interest to the 2 states, a high judicial body dealing with differences relative to the functioning of the new association and possibly other common or complementary institutions."

Guerrillas Attack French

Moroccan tribesmen launched guerrilla fighting in the Fez area Oct. 1. The biggest clash with French troops was at Immouzer-des-Marmoucha in the middle Atlas Mountains where Berbers were reported to have massacred French men, women & children. At least 5 French posts were attacked in what Rabat newspapers called the most serious fighting in years in northern & eastern Morocco. The French called up tank & plane reinforcements.

Tunisian Cabinet Approved

Sidi Lamine, Bey of Tunis, approved Sept. 17 an all-Tunisian Cabt. under Premier Tahar Ben Ammar, who had headed the interim cabinet during the home-rule negotiations with France. Ben Ammar said it was the first all-Tunisian Govt. since 1891. [See p. 289B3]

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Pinay Upholds NATO

French Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay enphasized the "strictly defensive character" of the Atlantic Alliance in his speech in the UN Gen. Assembly's general debate Sept. 29. Pinay said the alliance provided the "perfectly legitimate guarantees" that he said the USSR had a right to demand. He declared that France was "resolutely opposed" to a policy of easing tensions if it meant "the dissolution of the Atlantic pact & the departure of American forces from Europe."

Pinay urged that the USSR end its campaign against "foreign" bases maintained by the U.S. He said such NATO bases had been granted voluntarily by the countries concerned. Pinay said that, "while we feel there is no security for Europe without the reunification of Germany, we also feel that there could be no reunification without the formulation of a security system." [See p. 318F2]

Macmillan Assures USSR

British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan told the Gen. Assembly Sept. 30 that the U.S., Britain & France could offer "full protection" to the USSR against the threat of aggression by a unified Germany in NATO. Macmillan said he was "confident" a suitable formula could be reached at the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers' meeting in Geneva Oct. 27 since the West "would be glad to consider any amendments or additions" to its program. [See p. 318B2]

Dulles Hopeful on Germany

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told his news conference Oct. 4 he believed "we will make positive progress toward the unification of Germany" at the forthcoming Geneva conference, but "I don't mean to say that we will conclude the matter" there. [See p. 318B2]

Replying to a question, Dulles said he doubted that "intervening complications" since the Big 4 summit meeting, such as Cyprus, Morocco & Algeria, would complicate the West's position at the foreign ministers' meeting. Dulles referred to his recent talks with the British & French Forgn. Ministers and said he believed he had "never participated in a meeting of the Western foreign ministers where there was such harmony & a common viewpoint about matters which are extremely complicated."

West Protests USSR Action

The U.S., Britain & France sent notes to the USSR Oct. 3 protesting Moscow's transfer of control of civilian traffic between West Germany & West Berlin to the East German Govt. [See p. 309C1]

The West declared that the USSR "remains bound by the engagements which it has assumed vis-à-vis the 3 powers concerning Germany." The West said the agreements between the USSR & East Germany could not discharge the USSR "from the responsibilities which it has assumed in matters concerning transportation & communication between the different parts of Germany, including Berlin."

Russians Ask French Trade

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev told a French Parliamentary delegation in Moscow Sept. 22 that France should "cease acting like a satellite of the U.S." and end its embargo on shipment of strategic goods. They mentioned ships & machine tools as 2 items that could bring great profits to France. French Assembly Pres. Pierre Schneiter protested Khrushchev's satellite remark and noted that France had often voted against the U.S. & Britain in international meetings although he knew of no East European satellite that had voted against the USSR.

Khrushchev expressed regret that France had agreed to German rearmament, thus causing the USSR to invalidate the USSR-French friendship treaty [see p. 122E3]. "The rearmament of Germany is something this government is simply not prepared to swallow," Khrushchev said.

The 20 French Parliamentarians returned to Paris Sept. 25.

(The Soviet news agency Tass announced Sept. 26 that Bulganin & Khrushchev would visit India later this year.) [See p. 206B1]

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Soviet Housing Group in U.S.

I. K. Kozuilia, Soviet Min. of Urban & Rural Construction, arrived in New York Oct. 3 at the head of a 10-man Soviet delegation which was to spend a month studying U.S. housing-construction techniques. Kozuilia said Russian housing construction was 190% above the level established in the 4th 5-yr. plan. [See p. 311B2]

U.S. Govt. Won't Finance 'Porgy'

U.S. State Dept. officials disclosed Sept. 27 that the Govt. would not finance the tour of *Porgy & Bess* in the Iron Curtain countries because the tour was "politically premature." Co-producer Robert Breen said the troupe would seek private funds. [See p. 294E2]

(Emil Gilels, eminent Soviet pianist and the first Russian concert artist to appear in the U.S. since 1946, arrived in New York Sept. 30 for a one-month concert tour. The U.S. State Dept. said he was granted a visa because he had credentials of a Soviet official and thus was exempted from immigration law requirements.)

(Carleton Smith, U.S. Natl. Arts Foundation director, disclosed in Moscow Sept. 23 that the Russians had approved the visit to the U.S. of several performers, including prima ballerina Galina Ulanova & the rest of the Bolshoi Theater ballet troupe.)

(Dr. Berthold F. Schulz, a Chicago dentist who planned to tour in his station wagon through the USSR to Afghanistan, drove from Finland into the USSR Sept. 23 & arrived in Moscow Sept. 26. He was the first foreign tourist to drive his car into the USSR at least since World War II.)

MIDDLE EAST

U.S. & USSR Discuss Egypt

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told his news conference Oct. 4 that he had discussed the selling of Soviet arms to Egypt in 2 talks with Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov while both were in New York. (Molotov left New York by air for Moscow Oct. 1.) [See p. 319B3]

Dulles said he had told Molotov that, "from the standpoint of U.S. relations with the USSR, such delivery of arms would not contribute to relaxing tensions." In a press statement, Dulles said: "It is difficult to be critical of countries which, feeling themselves endangered, seek the arms which they sincerely believe they need for defense. On the other hand, I doubt very much that, under the conditions which prevail in the (Middle East) area, it is possible for any country to get security through an arms race." [See p. 285G2]

Dulles said there was a "better understanding" between Egypt & the U.S. as the result of recent talks in Cairo between Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser & George V. Allen, U.S. Asst. State Secy. for Near Eastern, South Asia & African Affairs. But Dulles said "we have no reason to believe" that Egypt would not carry through its arrangement with Czechoslovakia. [See p. 319C-D1]

Dulles declined to say whether the U.S. might provide arms to Israel to balance Soviet-bloc arms to Egypt.

Nasser Says He Warned U.S.

Nasser, in an interview with Kennett Love of the *N. Y. Times* Oct. 5, said Egypt had informed the U.S. in June that it would seek Soviet-bloc arms if the U.S. would not supply them. (U.S. State Dept. officials said they had heard of no such alternative in June.)

Nasser said the U.S. apparently thought Egypt was "bluffing" but "I needed the arms and I had no alternative but to supply myself from the East." Nasser said he had learned through sources in Western capitals of the arms Israel had "contracted to receive in the next 10 months." Remarking that Israel had bought French Mystère jet fighters, Nasser said: "So now we will be meeting Mystères with MIGs. This is better than meeting Mystères with nothing." [See p. 319D-G1]

Nasser told a graduating class at the Egyptian military academy Oct. 2 that Egypt had intercepted British & French documents listing Israeli purchases of heavy arms from the U.S. & Britain. Nasser said Egypt had a document stating that Britain believed Egypt had no aggressive intentions but doubted that Israel had similar peaceful aims. Nasser called the West's arms policy in the Middle East "a big deception." (British & French officials declined comment on Nasser's statements.)

Israel Vs. Arms Race

Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban, speaking in the UN Gen. Assembly's general debate Oct. 3, called on the big powers to avoid disturbing the military balance in the Middle East. Quoting from Soviet Forgn. Min. Molotov's UN statement Sept. 23 that the UN's primary objective must be the ending of arms races, Eban said: "It is unfortunate that a few days later an armament race was stimulated in the Middle East." Eban said the purchase of arms was a sovereign nation's right but that there also were political & moral implications. He asked whether "Israel, or indeed any state in like circumstances," would be expected to "wait passively while a hostile neighbor, asserting or practicing a state of war, strengthened himself for the decisive blow."

Eban was followed to the UN rostrum by Syrian chief delegate Ahmad el-Shukhairy, who declared: "We accept no intervention, no observation, from any side in the exercise of our right to build up our defense." Conceding that excessive arms threatened peace, he said that to be underarmed invited aggression. He suggested an international arms pool, under UN control, to effect a just distribution of arms among the "haves" & "have-nots."

Israel Protests on Aqaba

Israel, in a letter to the UN Security Council Sept. 28, protested Egyptian shipping restrictions as violating international law, the 1949 Egyptian-Israeli armistice & previous Council resolutions. Israel said it would protect its right to free passage "at whatever time and by whatever methods" it deemed necessary. (Israel was building a port at Elath on the Gulf of Aqaba to stimulate trade with East Africa & the Far East. Israel, Egypt, Jordan & Saudi-Arabia bordered on the Gulf. Egyptian guns dominated its only navigable entrance.)

Israeli Premier-designate David Ben-Gurion declared Sept. 25 that Israel would seek talks with Egypt on Aqaba when Elath port facilities were nearing completion. He said completion of the port would be the "first job" of his new government. (Ben-Gurion, called on to form a Govt. by Israeli Pres. Izhak Ben-Zvi Aug. 18, said he would seek a coalition of the same parties that were in Israel's first Govt. in 1948. He was reported Sept. 11 virtually to have abandoned such hopes because of political demands by the religious groups.) [See p. 258B-D1]

Israel, Egypt Quit El Auja

Israel & Egypt withdrew their forces from the demilitarized zone of El Auja in the Negev Desert Oct. 2 in compliance with an agreement worked out by the UN truce chief, Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns of Canada. Israel had entered the 95-sq.-mi. triangle Sept. 21, charging that Egypt had 2 military positions in the zone. 2 Egyptians were wounded as the Israelis moved in. Israel claimed sovereignty over the area; Egypt said neither side had sovereignty. [See p. 303D2]

Mid-East Pact Expands

Turkish Pres. Celal Bayar, ending a 7-day visit to Teheran, said Sept. 26 he had invited Iran to join the Turkish-Iraqi-British mutual-defense agreement, which Pakistan entered Sept. 23. [See p. 107A3]

(Ghulam Mohammed resigned as Gov. Gen. of Pakistan Sept. 19 & was succeeded by Iskander Mirza.) [See p. 273B3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Gains After Heart Attack

Pres. Eisenhower, undergoing complete rest at Fitzsimmons Army Hospital in Denver, made "satisfactory" recuperative progress during the "crucial" first 2 weeks after his Sept. 25 heart attack. Attending physicians Oct. 5 reported "medical evidence that the healing process is now taking place." "Routine use of the oxygen tent" was discontinued Sept. 30. [See p. 319E2]

A physicians' report Oct. 2 that the President "is a little tired this evening" was the apparent cause of a stock market break which brought leading shares down 1 to 5 points and lowered the total value of stocks on the N.Y. Stock Exchange by $4 billion

'Get Well, Ike' Fund

A flood of dollars was reported by the American Heart Assn. in Chicago Sept. 30 to start a "Get Well, Ike" fund for heart research. The idea, suggested by Joseph Halperin & Mrs. Emilie Lepthien, both of Chicago, and publicized in editorials by the *Chicago Sun-Times* & *Chicago Daily News*, was that dollar bills be sent as birthday greetings to Pres. Eisenhower, who would be 65 Oct. 14. Contributions were to be sent to:

Get Well, Ike,
Heart,
Denver, Colorado

Oct. 3. It was reported Oct. 3 that Mr. Eisenhower had recovered from his fatigue. Stocks headed upward again Oct. 4. [See p. 320E3]

Dr. Paul Dudley White, heart specialist who consulted daily by phone from Boston with the physicians in Denver, said Oct. 2 that such temporary fatigue meant nothing, that the President's "condition continued to be satisfactory," "his temperature, blood pressure & pulse . . . normal."

Specialist Ponders 2d Term

White said Sept. 30, when asked whether the President could serve a 2d term: "Many things are possible that may not be advisable. . . . He may or may not have complete recovery. . . . If I were in his shoes, I wouldn't want to run again, having seen the strain."

But White said later Sept. 30 that this should not be interpreted as meaning he would advise Mr. Eisenhower not to run. "Far from it," he said. "If the President has a good recovery as he seems to be establishing . . . I would have no objections whatsoever to his running again. But that remains for the future to decide." [See p. 320B1]

Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.) said in Washington Oct. 4 that he "hoped" Pres. Eisenhower would seek a 2d term and that "I don't see in the President's illness anything to prevent it."

Powers Delegation Unnecessary

Vice Pres. Nixon, Asst.-to-the-President Sherman Adams & other top officials decided at conferences in Washington that it would be unnecessary to delegate Presidential powers unless there were unexpected complications in Mr. Eisenhower's illness. This was announced in Denver Sept. 29 by White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty. [See p. 320D1-F2]

Because of Mr. Eisenhower's good progress, his physicians Sept. 30 let him sign 2 routine State Dept. assignment lists that required his action (initials would have been adequate) by Oct. 1. This was his first official action since he was stricken.

The papers were brought to Denver by Sherman Adams, who arrived by plane from Washington Sept. 30 and set up hq. at Lowry Air Force Base as the President's "chief of staff." Adams reviewed all matters coming to the President's office and decided which were to be brought to Mr. Eisenhower's attention.

Handles Routine Business

The President, improved enough to handle more minor business, conferred with Adams Oct. 3 for the first time since the attack and also:

Signed a letter asking Nixon to continue to call & preside at Natl. Security Council & Cabinet meetings "in accordance with the procedure which you have followed at my request in the past during my absence from Washington" [see p. 320D2]; completed action on admission of Japan to the Gen. Agreement on Tariffs & Trade by signing a document giving U.S. approval [see p. 312E-F2]; signed a memo authorizing Intl. Cooperation Admin. John B. Hollister to report quarterly on ICA operations to 6 Congressional committees; verbally extended from Oct. 1 to Oct. 21 the deadline for a Presidential board's report on a dispute between the Pennsylvania R.R. & the CIO Transport Workers Union. [See p. 305C2]

During further brief conferences with Adams, the President:

Oct. 4—signed papers (a) appointing Mansfield D. Sprague, 45, of Bridgeport, Conn. as Defense Dept. general counsel, (b) appointing Herbert V. Prochnow, 58, Chicago banker, as Deputy State Undersecy. for Economic Affairs (to succeed Samuel C. Waugh, 65, who was sworn in Oct. 4 as $17,500-a-yr. pres. of the Export-Import Bank) [see p. 289C1], (c) accepting the resignation, because of "a heart condition," of Amb.-to-Finland Jack K. McFall [see Vol. XIV, p. 410D2], (d) nominating John D. Hickerson to the Finland post; (e) authorizing Civil Defense Admin. Val Peterson to give the Agri. Dept. $500,000 from the disaster relief fund for agricultural conservation programs in hurricane-stricken Connecticut, Massachusetts & North Carolina. [See p. 316C2]

Oct. 5—signed papers giving recess appointments to: Walter A. Gordon, Berkeley, Calif. Negro leader, as Virgin Islands governor [see p. 280A-B3]; ex-Rep. Wesley A. d'Ewart (R., Mont.) as Asst. Interior Secy. to succeed Orme Lewis [see p. 256D3]; ex-Gov. Francis A. Cherry (D., Ark.) as a Subversive Activities Control Board member to replace Watson B. Miller (whose term expired). [See Vol. XIV, p. 269F2]

33 Work on President's Case

Press Secy. Hagerty Oct. 2 released the names of 33 medical personnel working on the President's case. They included: 8 doctors, with Col. Byron E. Pollock, 44, Fitzsimmons chief heart specialist, as physician in charge; 9 nurses, 4 dieticians, 2 technicians, 7 medical corpsmen & 3 cooks.

The Army announced in Washington Oct. 4 that it would pay all hospital, medical & nursing expenses of the President but charge him $1.10 a day for his food. Meals eaten by Mrs. Eisenhower would be added to the bill, but there would be no charge for her room [see p. 320C1]. The decision was made by Army Secy. Wilber M. Brucker on consultation with Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff. (Army officials said that when Harry S. Truman, as President, received a checkup at Walter Reed Army Hospital in July 1952, he was charged $14.25 a day plus $1.80 for 2 lunches eaten by Mrs. Truman.) [See Vol. XII, p. 230N]

Maj. Gen. Howard M. Snyder, Pres. Eisenhower's personal physician, told newsmen in Denver Sept. 30 that he had diagnosed the President's illness almost immediately as a coronary thrombosis but had kept this from the Eisenhower family & public for awhile for the good of his patient. He said more people suffering such an attack were killed by the excitement around them than by the illness. But he had started treating Mr. Eisenhower for coronary thrombosis within 3 minutes of his arrival, Snyder said. [See p. 319G2-F3]

Dr. Paul Dudley White, the Boston consultant, lauded Snyder's actions Sept. 29. He said moving the President to a hospital or giving him a cardiogram sooner than had been done could have been fatal. Snyder was correct in administering morphine and letting Mr. Eisenhower sleep, White declared. He said the President's attendants were "sensible" in letting him walk to the auto with aid of 2 guards for the trip to the hospital instead of having him brought out on a stretcher. [See p. 319E3]

Democrats Bar Politics

Adlai E. Stevenson, House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) & Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), meeting Sept. 29 at the latter's Stonewall, Tex. ranch, promised not to use Mr. Eisenhower's illness for political purposes. Stevenson said it would have no affect on his decision about whether to seek the Democratic Presidential nomination. He said he would decide after he found "what the wishes of Democratic leaders around the country are." [See p. 273D1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Politics. GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall Oct. 5 signed a contract to rent the San Francisco Cow Palace for the 1956 Republican Natl. Convention, which was to open Aug. 20. He said contracts also had been signed for convention hq. at the Fairmont & Mark Hopkins hotels in San Francisco. He estimated overall convention expenses at $350,000-$400,000. He attacked Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul Butler & other Democrats for "circulating stories" that, because of Pres. Eisenhower's heart attack, the GOP convention would be shifted to Chicago and held earlier than originally planned in order to give a Republican candidate more time to campaign. [See p. 320G2] . . . Calif. Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, generally considered a potential GOP Presidential candidate, told newsmen Oct. 1 that he "hoped" Mr. Eisenhower would recover fully and seek reelection but that if the President decided not to run, he (Knight) favored any of these 5 for the GOP nomination: Sen. Wil-

liam F. Knowland (Calif.), Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Gov. William F. Stratton (Ill.), State Secy. John Foster Dulles & Gov. Christian A. Herter (Mass.). When asked why he omitted Vice Pres. Nixon (a rival of Knight's in California GOP politics), Knight quickly added Nixon to the list. [See p. 273D1] . . . Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Butler told reporters in Baton Rouge, La. that Democrats who had backed Mr. Eisenhower in 1952 would be welcomed back into the Democratic "fold" but as "singers in the choir loft—not as leaders." [See pp. 273D1, 134D1] . . . Adlai E. Stevenson, opening a "non-political" series of "great issues" lectures at the U. of Texas in Austin Sept. 28, warned of these "serious flaws" in the economic boom: farmers were not sharing in the U.S.' prosperity; "their prices continue to fall while prices to consumers do not and the profits of manufacturers rise to unprecedented levels." [See p. 313B1-E3]

Armed Forces. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said in a letter Sept. 29 to Chrmn. Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) of the Senate Preparedness Subcom. that instead of cutting defense expenditures solely to balance the budget, the Defense Dept. had added about $285 million to estimates for 1956 and had brought the total up to $34½ billion. If the budget were balanced, it would have to be through increased revenue &/or cuts in other departments, Wilson suggested. Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey, accused of demanding unwise military cuts in order to have a balanced budget for the 1956 election campaign, issued a statement affirming "full accord" with Wilson's program. [See pp. 313F3-314B1] . . . Unwitting Pengagon publication of the location of every USAF base in the world was prevented Oct. 5 when newsmen called the list to the attention of Deputy Asst. Defense Secy. Karl Honaman. The data was in a document showing distances used in payment of military travel allowances. It also showed the location of many overseas U.S. Army & RAF bases. [See p. 61F-G3]

Communism & Security. FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover charged in Philadelphia Oct. 3, at the annual conference of the Intl. Assn. of Chiefs of Police, that Communists had launched a "campaign of vituperation" "designed to deprive law enforcement of the use of the time-tested & valued confidential informant." He said Reds do "most destructive work" through "pseudo-liberals" who "attack everyone & everything related to the exposure of the Communist conspiracy." [See pp. 244C3, 297B2] . . . Navy Secy. Charles S. Thomas Sept. 30 ordered the U.S. Naval Reserve to give Eugene W. Landy, 21, the ensign's commission withheld on his graduation from the Kings Point Merchant Marine Academy because his mother had been a Communist. Thomas, who discussed the matter with Vice Pres. Nixon Sept. 28, acted after his specially-appointed review board had advised against commissioning Landy. [See p. 265B-C3] . . . Civil Svc. Comm. Chrmn. Philip Young, correcting his Sept. 26 testimony on the Govt. employe security program, told Senate Civil Svc. Comm. Chrmn. Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.) in a Sept. 29 letter that 3,586 (not 3,514) federal workers had been dismissed and 5,684 (not 5,696) had resigned between May 28, 1953 & June 30, 1955. [See p. 321C1] . . . The N.Y.C. Board of Education Sept. 29 upheld Schools Supt. William Jansen's action in suspending, pending departmental trial, a principal (Samuel S. Cohen), 3 teachers & a teacher-clerk who had admitted past CP membership but who had refused to inform on others. [See Vol. XIV, p. 425F2] . . . N.Y.C. Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr. disclosed Sept. 21 that, as a result of a loyalty check which had started in Aug. 1954 and had covered 58,000 of the city's 187,000 employes so far, 15 persons had been dismissed, 18 had resigned and 2 had retired. . . . Hurst R. Anderson, pres. of American U. (Methodist Church institution in Washington), confirmed Sept. 22 that the executive committee of the university's board of trustees had recommended dropping Prof. Herbert Fuchs (a CP member during 1934-46, before he was hired by the university), who in June had given the House Un-American Activities Com. detailed testimony on 3 CP cells in the Govt. Fuchs said he originally had refused to name Communist associates but finally had named them after being urged to do so by university officials. Anderson had said in July that he was convinced Fuchs no longer was a Red, that he was a "loyal & devoted teacher" and that the university "would support his right . . . to pursue his chosen professional activities." Rep. Gordon L. Scherer (R., O.), member of the House committee, said Sept. 23 that Fuchs' dismissal would be a "terrible mistake," that Fuchs had given some of the most valuable information on Communists in Govt. "since the Hiss case." [See Vol. VII, p. 256F] . . . Sen. William Langer (R., N.D.) pledged in New York Sept. 29, at a rally of the Natl. Com. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, that he would "do all I can to see that justice is done" for Sobell, who was serving a 30-yr. sentence as an atom spy. He promised to take the matter up with Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. (The chairman of the rally was Angus Cameron, one of the publishers of Harvey Matusow's *False Witness.)* Because of Langer's speech on Sobell's behalf, the Fed. Employes' Veterans Assn. Sept. 30 canceled Langer's invitation to be keynote speaker at a convention in Boston. [See p. 61B3] . . . Atty. Gen. Brownell asked the Subversive Activities Control Board Sept. 30 to require the Natl. Negro Labor Council (hq. in Detroit) to register as a Communist front. [See Vol. XIV, p. 46E2] . . . The Communist Party appealed to the Supreme Court Sept. 13 to rule the Internal Security (McCarran) Act of 1950 unconstitutional. The appeal was supported Sept. 15 in a "friend-of-the-court" brief filed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.) & 359 other citizens, including Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Prof. Linus Pauling, retired Protestant Episcopal Bishop Chas. K. Gilbert, Rabbi Leo Jung, Henry Seidel Canby, Waldo Frank, Carey McWilliams, Yehudi Menuhin, Deems Taylor & Prof. Harold Urey. [See Vol. XIV, p. 431E2] . . . 11 2d-string Communist leaders convicted in New York in Jan. 1953 withdrew their appeals for a new trial Sept. 13. [See p. 142G1-A2] . . . Asst. U.S. Atty. Lynn Gillard disclosed in San Francisco Sept. 30 that the Justice Dept. had given up its 10-yr. fight to deport longshore leader Harry Bridges. [See p. 265E1] . . . Dr. Hsueshen Tsien, 46, Chinese jet propulsion expert who came to the U.S. in 1936, left for Communist China from Los Angeles aboard the *Pres. Cleveland* under a deportation order Sept. 16. Tsien consistently denied charges that he had been a CP member before entering the U.S. The U.S. had banned his departure because of his technical knowledge, but the ban was withdrawn Aug. 4. [See Vol. XIII, p. 84L-M]

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

(Released Oct. 5)	Sept.	Sept. 1954	July-Sept.	July-Sept. '54
Net deposits	$5,988,343,603	$5,280,350,234	$15,315,300,065	$13,613,767,323
Indiv. income taxes:				
Withheld	$1,751,199,272	$1,489,924,825	$ 5,591,388,942	$ 5,020,229,247
Other	$1,598,167,489	$1,368,808,840	$ 2,040,330,595	$ 1,765,233,031
Corp. income taxes	$1,090,049,942	$1,107,592,492	$ 2,048,285,870	$ 1,958,499,484
Excise taxes	$ 820,384,500	$ 722,249,564	$ 2,531,370,649	$ 2,183,956,015
Net withdrawls	$5,903,959,219	$5,363,943,313	$18,511,860,424	$18,295,405,415
Military	$3,051,917,526	$2,832,694,708	$ 8,850,440,710	$ 8,914,355,183
Forgn. aid programs	$ 148,393,087	$ 288,487,618	$ 1,246,101,570	$ 1,172,920,445
Veterans	$ 348,887,703	$ 323,441,166	$ 1,090,364,164	$ 795,675,559
Int. on pub. debt	$ 504,987,952	$ 445,064,533	$ 1,110,270,344	$ 883,841,527
Decrease in pub. debt	$ 832,908,298	$ 145,131,463	.....	.....
Increase in pub. debt	.....	.....	$ 3,101,883,838	$ 3,550,275,805

Gross pub. debt & guaranteed obligations $277,523,832,540 (including $277,044,977,481 subject to statutory limitation); last year $274,838,405,024.

Gold reserve $21,683,499,644; year ago $21,810,245,038.

Treasury balance $5,375,505,798.19; year ago $5,144,722,946.21.

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Pres. Eduardo Lonardi dissolved the 5-member Perónist Supreme Court Oct. 5 and dismissed Atty. Gen. Carles G. Delfino. In another decree, Brig. Gen. Dalmiro Felix Videla Balaguer, who led the revolt at Cordoba [see p. 315F1], was restored to Army ranks. The Perónist Gen. Confed. of Labor (CGT) Secy. Gen., Hugo di Pietro, and the CGT governing board resigned Oct. 5 under threat of a rank-and-file revolt and turned the CGT over to a 3-man committee to await labor elections.

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Oct. 1

FINANCE:			
Fed. Reserve System—	**Sept. 28**	**Sept. 21**	**Sept. 29, 1954**
Reserves	*$20,994.005	*$20,997.416	*$21,129.363
U.S. securities	*$23,702.008	*$23,563.108	*$24,045.612
Note circulation	$26,066.334	*$26,086.236	*$25,553.572
Reserve ratio	45.8%	45.5%	46.4%
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,683	$21,683	*$21,810
Currency circulation	*$30,323	*$30,401	*$29,888
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agr'l loans§	*[a]$24,570	*$24,400	*$21,005
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,976,457,131	$10,347,996,169	$9,867,462,695
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	21,693,460	12,038,263	9,494,030
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	195.69	202.50	166.95
Bond sales (par value)	$37,455,400	$22,987,500	$14,823,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	98.87	98.68	101.39
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	138,705	147,195	81,027
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,671,350	6,684,200	6,183,650
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,970,000	8,570,000	8,055,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]10,756	*10,623	*9,072
Carloadings (cars)	[b]819,025	822,214	710,215
	Aug.	**July**	**Aug. 1954**
Ind'l output§¶	140	139	123
Steel output (tons)	[s]9,594,545	9,100,946	6,666,907
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.46¾	$2.47⅞	$2.64⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.52½	$1.56½	$1.83⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.335	$.3355	$.3545
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$44.83	$44.17	$30.17
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.28	$6.25	$6.71
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]111.3	111.4	109.7
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]121	125	118
Failures (Sept. 22)‡	171	191	212

*in millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Sept. 21 [b]Sept. 24 [c]Sept. 17 [d] Sept. 27 [s]Record for August

By decree Oct. 1, the state of internal war which Perón had instituted Sept. 1951 [see Vol. XI, p. 318B] was lifted. Some civil liberties, including writ of habeus corpus, were to be restored. The Argentine Central Bank froze Sept. 30 accounts of 41 large companies subject to investigation. Among these were Capehart of Argentina (subsidiary of the U.S. TV firm), Mercedes Benz (German autos) & Alpha Romeo (Italian autos). Accounts belonging to Mercedes pres. Jorge Antonio, Perón's financial advisor, were seized Sept. 29 in efforts to find evidence of graft in Perón's relations with large companies. Pres. Raul Prebisch of the UN Economic Comm. for Latin America, an Argentine exile for 12 years, accepted Pres. Lonardi's invitation to advise Argentina on economic matters and assess damage done by the Perón regime, it was reported Oct. 2.

Perón arrived in Paraguay Oct. 2 aboard an amphibian plane which had taken him from the Paraguayan gunboat off Buenos Aires were he had taken refuge Sept. 21. Perón told reporters in Asunçion Oct. 4 that he still considered himself the constitutional president of Argentina. He said he was forced into exile because "the oligarchy contributed their money, the clerics their sermons, a section of the armed forces . . . the arms of the republic." He said he had offered to withdraw after the threatened naval bombardment of Buenos Aires [see p. 315B2] and that ex-War Min. Franklin Lucero had interpreted his "offer" as a formal resgnation. Perón said he would remain in Paraguay because he was a general (honorary) in its army and loved "its modest but dignified people." He said he would not engage in politics there. Buenos Aires newsmen were shown Oct. 4 a film in which ex-Vice Pres. Rear Adm. Alberto Teisaire denounced Perón as a coward & deserter. He said Perón ran a totalitarian regime of untold inefficiency. Teisaire said he had planned to resign Aug. 31 but had not done so because anyone who disagreed with Perón was threatened with dishonor & long jail sentences. The Lonardi Govt. made public Sept. 30 love letters which it said had been intercepted between Perón & Nelida Rivas, 16, daughter of a nightwatchman. Police reported discovery in Miss Rivas' apartment of $45,000 in cash, gowns that had belonged to Perón's late wife, Eva, and jewelry presented to Eva Perón by Argentine labor unions. [See p. 322A3]

FOREIGN

Britain. Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A. Butler announced Oct. 4 that the sterling area's gold & dollar reserves dropped $112 million in September to a level of $2.345 billion, the lowest since May 1953. Butler said current economic difficulties were the "effect of buoyant expansion coupled with insufficient restraint at home." [See p. 298B3] . . . Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden Sept. 30 named ex-MP Oliver Poole to be Conservative Party chairman, succeeding Lord Woolton, who resigned June 29. . . . Advertising on television began in Britain Sept. 22 when the Independent Television Authority began TV programs, ending the BBC's TV & radio monopoly. [See p. 163E1]

Cambodia. The Natl. Congress cut the Cambodian kingdom's last formal ties with France Sept. 25 by dropping all references to the French Union from its Constitution. Prince (ex-King) Norodom Sihanouk then agreed to serve as Premier for at least 3 months. [See p. 312F3]

Indonesia. The Indonesian republic began Sept. 29 its first national elections since winning independence from the Netherlands. Balloting began in Java & Sumatra, where ¾ of the 42 million voters resided. Tabulation of final official returns from Indonesia's 3,000 islands was expected to take up to 6 mos. The Indonesians were electing a 260-seat Parliament. 190 parties took part in the proportional-representation election. Unofficial voting returns about 50% complete Oct. 4 gave the neutralist Nationalist Party 30% of the vote and a one-million vote lead over the pro-Western Masjumi Party. Communists had won about 20% of the vote. [See p. 273C3] . . . The UN Gen. Assembly in New York voted, 31-18, Oct. 3 to place the dispute between the Netherlands & Indonesia over West New Guinea (West Irian) on its agenda. The U.S. was among 10 nations which abstained. France was recorded as absent. [See pp. 325B1, 139G3; Vol. XIV, 422F3]

Sweden. 41 years of liquor rationing ended in Sweden Oct. 1, but police reported Oct. 2 there had been no noticeable change in Swedish drinking habits. The old system limited liquor sales to married men over 21 & single persons over 25. The new system allowed anyone over 21, except alcoholics, to buy unlimited liquor.

LEADING SEPTEMBER FILMS

New York Releases

It's Always Fair Weather. Musical satire on television. Story & screenplay by Betty Comden & Adolph Green. Directed by Gene Kelly & Stanley Donen. Produced by Arthur Freed for MGM. With Kelly, Dan Dailey, Cyd Charisse, Dolores Gray, Michael Kidd, David Burns, Jay C. Flippen, Hal March, Steve Mitchell, Paul Maxie. Sept. 15.

The Left Hand of God. American pilot, disguised as Catholic priest to escape Chinese war lord, ministers to Chinese peasants. Screenplay by Alfred Hayes. Based on Wm. E. Barrett's novel. Directed by Edw. Dmytryk. Produced by Buddy Adler for 20th Century-Fox. With Humphrey Bogart, Gene Tierney, Lee J. Cobb. Sept. 21.

The McConnell Story. Story of late Capt. Jos. McConnell, America's first triple jet ace. Screenplay by Ted Sherdeman & Sam Rolfe. From Sherdeman's story. Directed by Gordon Douglas. Produced by Henry Blanke for Warner Bros. With Alan Ladd, June Allyson, Jas. Whitmore. Sept. 29.

My Sister Eileen. Musical version of comedy about Ohio sisters in New York's Greenwich Village. Screenplay by Blake Edwards & Richard Quine. Based on Jos. Fields' & Jerome Chodorov's play, which had been drawn from Ruth McKenney's New Yorker stories. Directed by Quine. Produced by Fred Kohlmar for Columbia. Music by Jule Styne. Lyrics by Leo Robin. With Janet Leigh, Betty Barrett, Jack Lemmon, Robt. Fosse, Kurt Kasznar, Richard York, Lucy Marlow. Sept. 22.

The Night of the Hunter. False evangelist, seeking loot of hanged bank robber, marries & murders desperado's wife, terrifies her children. Screenplay by Jas. Agee. Based on Davis Grubb's novel. Directed by Chas. Laughton. Produced by Paul Gregory for United Artists. With Robt. Mitchum, Shelley Winters, Lillian Gish, Evelyn Varden, Peter Graves, Billy Chapin. Sept. 29.

Othello. Gloomy tale of jealousy & hate "based" on Shakespeare's play. Produced, directed by & starring Orson Welles. Mercury Production released through United Artists. With Michael MacLiammoir, Suzanne Cloutier, Robt. Coote, Milton Edwards, Michael Lawrence. Sept. 12.

The Phenix City Story. True story of crime & corruption. Screenplay by Crane Wilbur & Dan Mainwaring. Directed by Phil Karlson. Produced by Saml. Bischoff & David Diamond for United Artists. With John McIntire, Richard Kiley, Kathryn Grant, Edw. Andrews, Jas. Edwards, John Larch, Allen Nourse. Sept. 2.

To Hell & Back. Audie Murphy starred in story of battles that made him U.S.' most decorated GI. Screenplay by Gil Doud based on Murphy's autobiog. Directed by Jesse Hibbs. Produced by Aaron Rosenberg for Universal-Intl. With Marshall Thompson, Chas. Drake, Gregg Palmer, Jack Kelly, Paul Picerni. Sept. 22.

Will Any Gentleman . . . ? British comedy about stodgy bank clerk hypnotized into acting like irresponsible playboy. Screenplay by Vernon Sylvaine from his play. Directed by Michael Anderson. Produced by Hamilton G. Inglis. Presented by Associated British. Released by Stratford Pictures. With Geo. Cole, Veronica Hurst, Jon Pertwee, Heather Thatcher, Joan Sims, Jas. Hayter. Sept. 27.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Exchange visits between groups of U.S. Protestant leaders & Russian Orthodox leaders from the USSR, probably next year, were approved Oct. 5 by the general board the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., meeting in Pittsburgh. [See pp. 286D3, 195B2] . . . **Rev. Simon P. Montgomery,** 33, who became pastor of the Methodist Church in Old Mystic, Conn. Oct. 2, was believed to be the first Negro to become pastor of an all-white Methodist congregation.

Negro children enrolled in desegregated schools in Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas (state colleges), North Corolina (N.C.U.) & the Dist. of Columbia, the Southern Education Reporting Service in Nashville reported Oct. 1. Desegregation was most advanced in D.C., where 63% of 106,000 pupils in public schools (all nonsegregated) were Negro, and in Missouri, where about 85% of the state's Negro children attended mixed classes. The report showed also: there were no desegregated schools except those under Federal supervision on military reservations in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee & Virginia; 27 court cases over school segregation had been filed in Southern states. (Formation of a States Rights Council of Georgia, Inc. by 200 political leaders in the state to defend school segregation was announced Sept. 23 in Atlanta. President: attorney Carter Pittman of Dalton, Ga.) [See p. 307A-B3]

School-age population in the U.S. totaled 28,096,000 on July 1, an increase of 6,000,000 since July 1950, the Census Bureau estimated Sept. 27. [See p. 40E1] . . . **Lafayette Fellowship Foundation's** organization to support scholarships for French students in U.S. colleges & universities (similar to Rhodes scholarships for Americans in England) was announced in New York Sept. 25 by Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chairman. Honorary co-chairmen: U.S. Pres. Eisenhower, French Pres. René Coty.

OBITUARIES

Maj. Gen. Julius Ochs Adler, 62, first vice pres. & gen. mgr. *N. Y. Times,* pres. & pblshr. *Chattanooga Times,* combat officer in World Wars I & II, comdr. 77th (reserve) Div. at retirement from Army in 1954; Oct. 3 in New York of cancer of pancreas. [See Vol. XIII, p. 421E3; XII, 356P; IX, 134A-B; VII, 392E; IV, 320H; I, 291C]

Irving Theodore Bennett, 55, chrmn. Gen. Cable Corp.; Oct. 3 in Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.

George Toland Cameron, 82, industrialist, ed. & pblshr. *San Francisco Chronicle;* Oct. 3 in San Francisco.

Bruce A. Campbell, 75, retired lawyer, Grand Exalted Ruler of Elks 1918-19; Sept. 29 in Phoenix, Ariz.

Mrs. Ethel Leaycraft Camprubi, 75, pres. & pblshr. *La Prensa* (N.Y. Spanish-language daily); Sept. 28 in Mt. Kisco, N.Y.

Michael Chekhov, 64, Russian-born actor, nephew of author Anton Chekhov; Sept. 30 in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Charles H. Christie, 75, one of 2 brothers who produced silent-film Christie Comedies; Oct. 1 in Beverly Hills, Calif.

James Dean, 24, film actor (*East of Eden*); Sept. 30 near Paso Robles, Calif. when his German Porsche Spyder collided with another car as he sped to the Salinas auto races.

Arthur Donaldson, 86, Swedish-born actor & singer; Sept. 28 in N.Y.

James Augustan Emery, 79, ex-gen. counsel of Natl. Assn. of Mfrs.; Sept. 27 in West Charleston, Vt.

Percy W. Gardner, 74, corporation lawyer, ex-pres. Unitarian Laymen's League; Sept. 28 in Providence, R.I.

Oscar Goodbar Johnston, 75, cotton industry leader, fndr. & pres. of Natl. Cotton Cncl. 1939-48; Oct. 3 in Greenville, Miss.

Sarki Bedros Keljikian, 63, Turkish-born rug & fur importer; Oct. 4 in Philadelphia.

Harry B. Mitchell, 88, Scotland-born pres. U.S. Civil Svc. Comm. 1933-49, chrmn. 1949-51; Sept. 30 in Great Falls, Mont.

Marshal Alexander Papagos, 71, Greek Premier since 1952; Oct. 4 in Athens of heart exhaustion after lung hemorrhage. A professional soldier & ardent monarchist, he led assault that pushed invading Italian troops into Albania 1940-41. During his 1943-45 confinement in a Nazi prison camp, from which U.S. forces freed him, he developed gastric troubles that caused him to be confined to his home since Jan. 1955. In 1949 he led Greece to victory over post-war Communist guerrillas. Papagos Oct. 4 signed papers nominating Forgn. Min. Stephan Stephanopoulos as Provisional Premier during his illness. [See pp. 295F2, 311E3; Vol. XIV, 414F3]

Nathan Schachner, 60, lawyer, novelist, historian & biographer (*The Founding Fathers, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson*); Oct. 2 in N.Y.

George Skakel Sr., 63, chrmn. of Great Lakes Carbon Corp., N.Y.; killed with wife (Ann) & 2 pilots in crash of company plane near Union City, Okla. Oct. 4.

Herbert L. Stone, 84, ed. *Yachting* magazine 1908-52; Sept. 27 in N.Y.

Louis F. Swift Jr., 60, meat-packing heir & ex-executive; suicide (by pistol) on ranch at Norco, Calif. Sept. 28. (He had cancer.)

George Vernon Tate, 65, pres. & chrmn. of Tate & Lyle, Ltd., British sugar refining co.; Sept. 30 in London.

Dr. Louis Leon Thurstone, 68, psychologist whose studies led to development of aptitude & personality tests, pres. Amer. Psychological Assn. 1932; Sept. 29 in Chapel Hill, N.C.

SPORTS

Dodgers Win World Series

The NL-champion Brooklyn Dodgers won the World Series from the AL New York Yankees, 4 games to 3, Sept. 28-Oct. 4. [See p. 323A2]

After New York had won the first 2 games, Brooklyn rallied to win the next 3 and eventually become the first team ever to win a World Series after having lost the first 2 games. Of 8 championship Brooklyn clubs in NL history, the 1955 Dodgers were the first to win a World Series.

Lefthander John Podres, 23, pitched Brooklyn's first victory Sept. 30 and the decisive 2-0 victory in the game Oct. 4. (Podres, hampered by a sore arm, won 9, lost 10 during the NL season.) Centerfielder Duke Snider, who hit 4 home runs, and Yankee catcher Yogi Berra, who got 10 hits for a .417 Series batting average, starred at bat for their respective clubs. Lefthander Whitey Ford, 25, pitched 2 winning games for the Yankees.

Scores, batteries & highlights:

First game Sept. 28 at Yankee Stadium:

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Bkln.	5	10	0	Newcombe (lost), Bessent, Labine	Campanella
N.Y.	6	9	1	Ford (won), Grim	Berra

Joe Collins' 2 home runs accounted for 3 N.Y. runs. Elston Howard of N.Y., Carl Furillo & Duke Snider of Bklyn. also homered. Jackie Robinson stole home for Bklyn.'s 5th run in 8th inning. Attendance: 63,869.

2d game Sept. 29 at Yankee Stadium:

Bkln.	2	5	2	Loes (L), Bessent, Spooner, Labine	Campanella
N.Y.	4	8	0	Byrne	Berra

Tommy Byrne, 35, who won 16, lost 5 during the AL season (AL's best pitching percentage), singled in 2 decisive runs during 4-run rally in 4th inning. Attendance: 64,707.

3rd game Sept. 30 at Ebbets Field:

N.Y.	3	7	0	Turley (L), Morgan, Kuchs, Sturdivant	Berra
Bkln.	8	11	1	Podres	Campanella

Bklyn. held lead after scoring 2 runs forced in by walks off Turley, Morgan in 2d inning. Mickey Mantle of N.Y., Roy Campanella of Bklyn. hit homers. Attendance: 34,209.

4th game Oct. 1 at Ebbets Field:

N.Y.	5	9	0	Larsen (L), Kuchs, Coleman, Morgan, Sturdivant	Berra
Bkln.	8	14	0	Erskine, Bessent, Labine (W)	Campanella

Bklyn. took lead on homers by Campanella & Gil Hodges in 4th inning, clinched game when Snider homered with 2 on base in 5th. Gil McDougald homered for N.Y. Attendance: 36,242.

5th game Oct. 2 at Ebbets Field:

N.Y.	3	6	0	Grim (L), Turley	Berra
Bkln.	5	9	2	Craig (W), Labine	Campanella

Snider of Bklyn. hit 2 homers, giving him a total of 9 in World Series competition, most of any player in NL history. Sandy Amoros of Bklyn., Berra & Bob Cerv of N.Y. also homered. Attendance: 36,796.

6th game Oct. 3 at Yankee Stadium:

Bkln.	1	4	1	Spooner (L), Meyer, Roebuck	Campanella
N.Y.	5	8	0	Ford	Berra

Bill Skowron hit 3-run homer as N.Y. scored 5 runs in first inning. Attendance: 64,022.

7th game Oct. 4 at Yankee Stadium:

Bkln.	2	5	0	Podres	Campanella
N.Y.	0	8	1	Byrne (L), Grim, Turley	Berra

Campanella doubled & scored on Hodges' single in 4th inning. Single by Pee Wee Reese, error by Skowron, Campanella's sacrifice, Hodges' sacrifice fly produced Bklyn.'s other run in 6th. Amoros made spectacular catch of Berra's fly to leftfield corner and Dodgers doubled McDougald off first to kill Yankee rally in 6th. Phil Rizzuto, 37, Yankee shortstop, broke Joe DiMaggio's individual record for total appearances in World Series games when he took part in the 52d Series game of his career.

7th-game attendance: 62,465.

Net receipts totaled $2,337,515.34 exclusive of TV & radio rights, a record for a 7-game series. Players divided $654,853.59 (60% to the Dodgers). [See Vol. XIV, p. 336D1-A2]

Other Baseball News

Eddie Stanky, 38, ex-St. Louis Cardinal mgr., was named mgr. of Minneapolis (Amer. Assn.), a N.Y. Giant farm club, Oct. 3. [See pp. 323E2, 188B2] . . . **Minneapolis** defeated Rochester (Intl. Assn. champion), 4 games to 3, in the Little World Series ending Sept. 28. . . . **Mobile** (Southern Assn.) defeated Shreveport (Texas League), 4 games to none, in the Dixie Series ending Sept. 28. . . . **Rookies of the year** selected in a *Sporting News* poll of baseball writers announced Oct. 1: St. Louis Cardinal outfielder Bill Virdon (NL), Cleveland pitcher Herb Score (AL), who won 16 games, lost 10, set a major league season's strikeout record for rookies of 244.

Other Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Oct. 1—Baltimore 28, Detroit 13; Washn. 31, Phila. 30. **Oct. 2**—Cleve. 38, San Fran. 3; Chicago Cards 28, N.Y. 17; Green Bay 24, Chicago Bears 3; Los Ang. 27, Pittsburgh 26.

College (Oct. 1)

Army 35, Penn St. 6	Nebr. 19, Kan. St. 0
Auburn 13, Fla. 0	N.C. 25, N.C. St. 18
Calif. 27, Penn. 7	Notre Dame 19, Ind. 0
Clemson 26, Georgia 7	Oklahoma 26, Pitt. 14
Colgate 21, Cornell 6	Prnctn. 20, Columbia 7
Colorado 12, Kan. 0	Purdue 7, Minn. 6
Davidson 6, Citadel 2	Richmond 21, VMI 0
Detroit 41, Wichita 0*	Stanford 6, Ohio St. 0
Duke 21, Tennessee 0	TCU 26, Arkansas 0
Ga. Tech 20, SMU 7	Tex. Tech. 24, Okla. AM 6
Geo. Wash. 13, Va. 0	Tulane 21, N'west'n 0
Harvard 60, Mass. 6	UCLA 55, Wash. St. 0
H. Cross 29, Dartm. 21	Utah 20, Missouri 14
Illinois 40, Ia. St. 0	VPI 14, W&M 7
Lafyt. 41, Carnegie 14	Wisconsin 37, Iowa 14
Lehigh 19, Delaware 13	Wyo. 21, Utah St. 13
Miami 34, Fla. St. 0*	Yale 27, Brown 20
Miss. 33, N. Tex. St. 0	
Miss. St. 33, Memphis 0	
Navy 26, S.C. 0	*Sept. 30

Golf: J. Wood Platt, 57, of Phila. & Bethlehem, Pa., won the USGA men's senior title in Nashville Oct. 1. Mrs. Harrison Flippin of Ardmore, Pa. won the USGA women's senior title in Rye, N.Y. Sept. 29. [See p. 212A1] . . . **Horse racing:** $60,580 Matron Stakes at Belmont Park, N.Y. Oct. 1 was won by Claiborne Farm's Doubledogdare, Eddie Arcaro up, for $48,620. Clifford Mooer's Traffic Judge, Arcaro up, won the $58,100 Woodward Stakes at Belmont Oct. 1, for $40,000. Hasty House Farm's Sea O Erin, Ken Church up, won the $54,700 Chas. W. Bidwill Meml. Handicap Oct. 1 at Hawthorne Park, Chicago, for $36,000. [See p. 323B3] . . . **Speedboats:** Guy Lombardo's *Tempo VII*, Danny Foster driving, won the Intl. Cup regatta at Elizabeth City, N.C. Oct. 2. [See p. 316G1] . . . **Tennis:** Tony Trabert & Angela Mortimer of England won singles, Trabert & Vic Seixas men's doubles in the Pacific Coast tourney in Berkeley, Calif. Oct. 2. [See p. 323C3] . . . **Track:** Veiko Karvonen of Finland won the Marathon-to-Athens run (42 km. or 26 mi., 385 yds.) Oct. 2 in 2 hr. 27 min. 30 sec., a record for the event. It was the first revival of the race as a single event since the 1896 Olympics [see Vol. XIV, p. 295C3]. Henry H. Laskau, 39, of New York retained his AAU 15-km. walking championship in Atlantic City Oct. 2. [See p. 308A2] . . . **Yachting:** the U.S. won the annual Amorita Cup team match with Bermuda ending Sept. 29 at Rye, N.Y. [See p. 308B2]

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Football bowl games approved Sept. 30 by NCAA hq. in Kansas City: Corn Bowl Nov. 24 in Bloomington, Ill., Refrigerator Bowl Dec. 4 in Evansville, Ind., and these games Jan. 2, 1956: Cotton Bowl in Dallas, Gator Bowl in Jacksonville, Orange Bowl in Miami, Prairie View Bowl in Prairie View, Tex., Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Sugar Bowl in New Orleans, Sun Bowl in El Paso, Tex., Tangerine Bowl in Orlando, Fla. [See p. 8G1]

Walter Dukes, former Seton Hall College & Harlem Globetrotters basketball star, was purchased by the N.Y. Knickerbockers of the Natl. Basketball Assn. Sept. 30. [See Vol. XIV, p. 192F-G] . . . **Helioscope,** a leading 4-yr.-old race horse, was retired to stud Oct. 3 by owner Wm. G. Helis Jr. [See p. 252E1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Hurricane Hits Mexico. Hurricane Janet & accompanying rains & floods caused more than 500 deaths in the Caribbean area & Mexico by Oct. 5 and left more than 100,000 Mexicans homeless. More than 200 were reported killed in the leveling of Chetumal, capital of Quintana Roo territory on the Yucatan Peninsula, which was hit Sept. 28. The Yucatan towns of Xcalak, Sacxan & Bacalar also were destroyed. Further north, on Mexico's gulf coast, 75% of Tampico was reported under water by Oct. 4, and 60,000 of the 114,000 inhabitants found themselves without homes. Thousands of square miles in the vicinity were flooded. Hundreds of people were reported clinging to roofs & dikes or marooned on hills. Many were rescued by helicopters from the U.S. carrier *Saipan,* which arrived from Pensacola Oct. 1 with food, medicine & doctors. Rough waters made it difficult for small rescue boats to operate. Many refugees were stricken by disease. 5 men were killed Sept. 30 in the crash of a Mexican relief plane en route from Merida to Chetumal. Reports from British Honduras, also hit by Hurricane Janet, said at least 61 persons had been killed & 247 injured. [See p. 324G2]

Other Disasters & Accidents. 19 persons died & 16 were injured when a Fawcett Airline DC-4 crashed in the Andes southeast of Lima, Peru Oct. 2. . . . At least 21 persons were killed and many homes destroyed in a week of freak monsoon rains in India's Punjab & Pepsu states (reported in New Delhi Oct. 5). . . . California authorities reported Oct. 1 that 436 forest fires (including at least 62 set by incendiaries) were started during the state's Aug. 27-Sept. 13 "critical" dry spell. As many as 14,000 men, 550 bulldozers & 3,000 vehicles at a time were used to fight the fires, but 307,000 acres were burned over and an estimated (unofficial) $30-$40 million damage done. [See p. 308G2]

Crime. Roy Bryant & J. W. Milam were released in $10,000 bail each Sept. 30 in Greenwood, Miss. to await grand jury action on charges that they kidnapped Emmett Louis Till. It was disclosed Oct. 1 in Jackson, Miss. that plantation worker Leroy Collins & sleeping-car porter Henry Lee Loggin, Negroes who reportedly had seen Till held prisoner by kidnappers, had been sent out of Mississippi by Negro friends for "safekeeping" (Collins to Chicago, Loggin to St. Louis). [See p. 324G1] . . . 250 prisoners staged a riot, quelled with tear gas & water hoses, in the Suffolk County (Deer Island) House of Correction in Boston Oct. 1. [See p. 32G2] . . . The FBI disclosed Oct. 5 in Washington that 80 $20 bills from the unrecovered Greenlease kidnapping ransom fund had been found in 13 cities the past 2 mos., 60 of them in the Fed. Reserve Bank in Chicago. Portion of the ransom fund still missing: $302,120. [See Vol. XIV, p. 176D2] . . . Dr. Price Adams Kirkpatrick, ex-dir. of NYC Domestic Relations Court mental health services, was fined $250 Sept. 29 in Piermont, N. Y. for petit larceny in the theft May 30 of antiques from the home of Chas. Sparhawk. [See p. 188B3]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Cleveland Amory, 38, arriving in New York aboard the *Queen Mary* Oct. 4, said he had given up the job of ghost-writing the **Duchess of Windsor's** memoirs because she expected him to "bend the truth." Amory said she had told him she wanted her book to prove 4 things: that (1) "she was born on the right side of the tracks," (2) she & the duke were "happy & busy," (3) the British had treated her "very meanly" in refusing to let her be called "Her Royal Highness" and (4) the duke was not pro-German. The duchess retorted Oct. 5 that she had fired Amory on the advice of her 3 publishers. [See Vol. XIV, p. 220F3; XIII, 181E, 92P] . . . **Marie Dionne,** quintuplet who had left the convent of the Order of the Servants of the Most Holy Sacrament in Quebec in 1954, reentered the convent as a novice Sept. 12 (disclosed Sept. 28). She resumed her religious name, Sister Marie-Rachel. [See p. 188F-G3; Vol. XIV, 247F2] . . . **Saml. H. Kress'** will, filed in New York Oct. 3, disclosed that the late chain store founder had left the residue of his estate to the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, which he had founded to promote mankind's welfare & progress. [See p. 324B1] . . . **Thadeusz Kassern,** 51, composer & ex-Polish consular official in New York who had broken with his country's Communist Govt. in 1948, attempted suicide by an overdose of sleeping pills in his N. Y. home Sept. 30 after being told his plea for U.S. citizenship again had been denied. Medical authorities said he would recover. . . . **Lionel Hampton** suffered a broken ankle and 16 members of his band received varying injuries when their chartered bus ran into a ditch 26 mi. south of Socorro, N. M. Oct. 1. . . . **Capt. Eugene J. Vaadi,** 34, won a divorce from the former Mary Elizabeth Weller in Herkimer, N. Y. Oct. 3. [See p. 308E3]